

Chapter 1 : Class 10 Social Science NCERT TextBooks (Hindi Medium)

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With this chapter, we resume the tour of democracy that we started last year. An intelligent sharing of power among a legislature, executive and judiciary is very important to the design of a democracy. We start with two stories from Belgium and Sri Lanka. Both these stories are about how democracies handle demands for power sharing. Belgium and Sri Lanka: Belgium is a small country in Europe. It has borders with Netherlands, France and Germany. The minority French speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of the economic development and education much later. The tension between two communities was acuter in Brussels. Like other nations in the south Asia region, Sri Lanka has a diverse population. Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka: Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over the government by virtue of their majority. In 1972, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. All these coming measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time. The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles. But their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied. The distrust between the two communities turned into widespread conflict. The civil war caused a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic life of the country. Belgium recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1963 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. Here are some of the elements of the Belgian model: Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Many powers of the central government have been given to states government of the two of the regions of the country. Brussels has separated government in which both the communities have equal representation. Apart from the central and state government, there is a third kind of government. This is community government. In Belgium, the leaders have realized that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions. Sri Lanka shows us a contrasting example. It shows us that if a majority community wants to force its dominance over others and refuses to share power, it can undermine the unity of the country. Why is power sharing desirable? Thus, two different sets of reasons can be given in favor of power sharing. Firstly, power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. There is a second, deeper reason why power sharing is good for democracy. Power sharing is very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. While prudential reasons stress that power sharing will bring out better outcomes, moral reasons emphasizes the very act of the power sharing as valuable. Forms of power sharing: The idea of power sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time, it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of a person located at one place. One basic principle of power sharing is that people are the source of all political power. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public politics. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible. Let us look at some of the most common arrangements that we have or will come across. Power is shared among different organs of the government, such as the legislature, executive, and judiciary. Let us call this horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of the government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. The division of higher and lower levels of

government is called the vertical division of power. Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups. Power sharing arrangement can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.

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All questions are compulsory. Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are very short answer questions of 1 mark each. Questions from serial number 9 to 20 are 3 marks questions. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 marks questions. Question number 29 a is a map question of 3 marks from History and the Question number 29 b is a map question of 3 marks from Geography. In Sub Units 1. Term I Sub-unit 1. Livelihoods, Economies and Societies Any one of the following themes: The making of Global World: The Age of Industrialisation: Chapter 5 Case Studies: Work, Life and Leisure: Chapter 6 Sub-unit 1. Everyday Life, Culture and Politics Any one of the following themes: Print Culture and the Modern World: Novels, Society and History: Chapter 8 Term II Sub-unit 1. Any two of the following themes: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe: The Nationalist Movement in Indo China: Chapter 3 Map work based on theme 3 only. Types of natural and human; Need for resource planning, natural resources, land as a resource, soil types and distribution; changing land-use pattern; land degradation and conservation measures. Forest and Wild Life Resources: Types and distribution, depletion of flora and fauna; conservation and protection of forest and wild life. Sources, distribution, utilisation, multi-purpose projects, water scarcity, need for conservation and management, rainwater harvesting. One case study to be introduced Chapter 3 4. Types of farming, major crops, cropping pattern, technological and institutional reforms; their impact; contribution of Agriculture to national economy employment and output. Minerals and Energy Resources: Types of minerals, distribution, use and economic importance of minerals, conservation, types of power resources: One case study to be introduced Chapter 7 7. Why and how is power shared in democracies? How has federal division of power in India helped national unity? To what extent has decentralisation achieved this objective? How does democracy accommodate different social groups? Are divisions inherent to the working of democracy? What has been the effect of caste on politics and of politics on caste? How has the gender division shaped politics? How do communal divisions affect democracy? How do struggles shape democracy in favour of ordinary people? What sustains democracy in India? Is the idea of democracy shrinking? Chapter 8 Unit 4: Understanding Economic Development Term I 1. The traditional notion of development; National Income and Per-capita Income. Growth of NI critical appraisal of existing development indicators PCI, IMR, SR and other income and health indicators The need for health and educational development; Human Development Indicators in simple and brief as a holistic measure of development. The approach to this theme: Sectors of the Indian Economy: Sectors of Economic Activities; Historical change in sectors; Rising importance of tertiary sector; Employment Generation; Division of Sectors Organised and Unorganised; Protective measures for unorganised sector workers. Chapter 2 Term II 3. Role of money in an economy: Globalisation and the Indian Economy: Chapter 5 Unit 5:

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